

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 142

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

STANDARD THEATRE—OUR NEW PRIZE. BROADWAY THEATRE—EXCITED FROM SING SING. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—HUMPTY DUMPTY. NEW YORK AQUARIUM—TROPICAL FISHES. WALLACK'S THEATRE—DIPLOMACY. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—CHIMES OF NORMANDY. BOWERY THEATRE—THE EXILES. NIBLO'S GARDEN—GARDEN. PARK THEATRE—AMUSE. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A CELEBRATED CASE. STEINWAY HALL—CONCERT. FIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY. SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE—PATRIOTISM. FORTY PASTORS—VARIETY. EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be slightly cooler and partly cloudy or fair. To-morrow it will be warmer and fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was dull and steady. Gold opened and closed at 100 1/2, selling in the interim at 100 3/4. Government bonds were strong, States dull and railroad higher. Money on call was easy at 2 1/2 a 3 1/2 per cent.

CASTLE GARDEN'S FIGURES show that the immigration business has really revived.

THE FREE BATHING HOUSES open the 1st of next month—that is, if the river is free from ice.

WHAT WILL Plymouth's Examining Committee do with Mrs. Tilton? is the great question in Brooklyn. Why do anything?

THE PROPOSITION to reduce the salaries of the professors of the New York College received only four votes in the Board of Trustees.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE TRUSTEES seem to be dreadfully afraid that the structure will not suit some rapid transit company when it is finished.

IF THE ALDERMEN can have their way the present street encumbrances will become perpetual. The outlook is encouraging for property owners.

THE CONVENTION of railroad supply agents to compare notes in regard to their purchases shows that the big corporations are beginning to sail close to the wind.

THE CONFIRMATION by the Senate of Mr. George A. Sheridan to be Recorder of Deeds in Washington gives another Louisiana patriot his well earned reward.

IT IS BARELY POSSIBLE that the Senate Committee on Elections, in deciding to investigate the right of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, to his seat, has an eye to the fall campaign.

A CONGRESSIONAL EXCURSION to the Paris Exposition is talked of in Washington. The idea is excellent. By all means let the whole Congress go—and stay there five or six years.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS have resolved that the Sabbath must be kept holy in future and that foreigners must be taught that this is no place for the profane practices of Continental Europe.

WHEN THE TAMMANY ALDERMEN obtain full control of the street sprinkling business it is to be hoped they will turn their carts into the Council Chamber. There is entirely too much of a dust there.

ELEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS were allowed yesterday by a consistory jury to a gentleman injured on a railroad car. If this is to be the scale of compensation there will probably be fewer accidents.

AN IMPROVED WITNESS was secured yesterday against Wright, the self-confessed murderer of Ferron, whose body was sunk in the Erie Basin. He was the shipmate of Wright when the crime was committed.

THE REPORTS presented at the anniversary meeting of the Sunday School Union yesterday show a very satisfactory condition of affairs. Its finances are prosperous and its schools and pupils more numerous than ever before.

A THIRTY CITIZEN of Brooklyn has brought suit against a young lady's mother in that city for seventy dollars commission for having obtained a handsome husband for her daughter. This is a ridiculous sum for a good looking young fellow.

THE EARTHQUAKE in Venezuela was attended by a terrible destruction of property throughout the country. A remarkable development of heat attended the convulsion, causing the river waters to grow warm to such a degree as to sear the fish out of their natural element. This sudden heat was probably due to the tremendous friction of the earth's crust disturbed by the subterranean forces.

THE WEATHER.—The depression over the lakes has moved eastward, with a rising barometer, toward the New England coast, attended by light rains and followed by high winds from the westward. The lowest pressure is now over Canada. A high pressure is developing behind the disturbance and extends southward to the Eastern Gulf and over the central and coast districts, except on the Middle and Eastern seaboard. The barometer is again falling in the West and continues below the mean in the Southwest, but without marked indications of a serious disturbance. Light rains continue on the Pacific coast northward from California. The temperatures have fallen on the New England coast and in the lake district; elsewhere they have risen or remain unchanged. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be slightly cooler and partly cloudy or fair. To-morrow it will be warmer and fair.

Our Navigation Laws Absurd and Behind the Age.

The impending war between Great Britain and Russia brings into the foreground a question of the first magnitude, which would almost equally deserve discussion without this extraneous incitement. The advocates of reform avail themselves of the new situation as a means of gaining attention, but the subject is of scarcely less importance and is of almost equal urgency if the war cloud blows over as it gathers to a storm. Our navigation laws as they stand at present are an antiquated absurdity in every possible condition of rival nations. They are no more to be justified when all the world is at peace than when great Powers which make a figure on the ocean are likely to be at war. We avail ourselves of the disturbed relations between England and Russia to make a strong appeal to Congress, which would be equally pertinent at any other time, although it would have less chance of gaining attention.

The advantages of relaxing the rigor of our absurd navigation laws with a great European war in near prospect are too obvious to allow of much controversy. In the event of war British and Russian merchant ships will be subject to lawful capture in pursuance of belligerent rights. The commercial marine of Russia is so small that she can be no great sufferer. But British merchant ships are afloat upon all the oceans and seas of the globe, and the history of our civil war illustrates the damage and destruction to which they are exposed. The Confederate States had no commercial marine and no ports which were not under blockade, and yet by a few armed and swift sailing cruisers they practically annihilated American commerce. Our merchant ships were sold to foreigners because the rates of marine insurance were so high that they could not be navigated without loss. In the event of war British ship-owners will be reduced to the same hard necessity. Neutral ships, which are not exposed to capture and have to pay only the ordinary rates of insurance, can underbid the merchant ships of a belligerent nation and take away their business. The natural consequence is large sales of ships to the citizens or subjects of neutral governments, and the market for ships being thus overstocked they have to be sold at a sacrifice, which is a great advantage to the neutral purchasers. Our absurd navigation laws preclude our citizens from making these great prospective bargains. It is preposterous that when ships are likely to be selling at half their real value American citizens are precluded by a set of antiquated laws from acquiring the property which its owners are compelled to sacrifice. The ships would be of little value to American purchasers so long as they are unable to procure American registers for their cheaply acquired property.

It is the clear duty of Congress, before this session is adjourned, to pass a law admitting foreign built ships to registration on proofs of exclusive and bona fide American ownership. No other possible legislation could do so much to expedite the recovery of our lost navigation, which we have been mourning and deploring since the close of the civil war. A wise and liberal measure of this kind would be far more honorable and statesmanlike than conniving at schemes to make underhand war and avenge upon Great Britain the wrong which she perpetrated in permitting the escape of the Alabama and other rebel cruisers to prey upon our commerce. It would be a national disgrace to attempt to pay off England in kind by conniving at the fitting out of Russian cruisers from our ports; but a relaxation of our absurd navigation laws, with a view to permit the purchase of ships when her subjects desire to sell them, would violate no amity and would yet give us a great start toward the recovery of what we lost on the ocean during the civil war.

Manifest as the advantage would be of permitting our citizens to avail themselves of the great bargains in ships likely to be offered during a war between England and Russia, we would not advocate the changing of a wise and settled system merely to secure a transient benefit. Our navigation laws are preposterous, not so much because they obstruct the making of capital bargains in ships when other nations are at war, as because they are at all times detrimental to our commerce. They were enacted nearly ninety years ago, and even then they were a servile copy of British statutes on the same subject, passed so far back as the protectorate of Cromwell. Since our navigation laws were passed, in 1792, the nation from which they were servilely borrowed has repudiated them in toto. At the time our navigation laws were passed, and for a century and a half before, England had permitted the registration of only English built ships; but she has since recognized the absurdity of those laws and has expunged them from her statute books. In 1850 Parliament repealed the law which forbade the registration of foreign built ships, and four years later she opened her coasting trade to the freest foreign competition. What was the effect of this courageous emancipation from antiquated ideas? Did the admission of foreign built ships to British registry and the opening of the British coasting trade to the free competition of foreigners arrest the growth of British tonnage? Nothing of the kind. On the contrary, there is no period in the history of British commerce when the growth of British shipping advanced with such gigantic strides as during the twenty years which followed the repeal of the navigation laws. Within those twenty years the British tonnage was more than doubled, as is proved by official statistics. The opening of the British coasting trade to foreign competition did not produce anything like such marked and wonderful results, because it is only under exceptional circumstances that foreigners will ever compete for the coasting trade of a nation. And yet there are manifest advantages in leaving the coasting trade free. If a European ship with a cargo to be discharged partly in New York and partly in Baltimore were permitted to carry domestic freights between these two cities it would obviously keep down domestic prices and enable New

York merchants to ship goods to Baltimore at lower rates than when the coasting trade is an American monopoly.

We do not, however, think it desirable that the American monopoly of our coasting trade should be interfered with at present. Let us begin, as England began, by first abolishing the distinction between native built and foreign built ships, and allow foreign built vessels to register and giving them the protection of the American flag. The title to carry the flag should depend on exclusive American ownership. When the absurd and antiquated features of the British Navigation act were repealed in 1850 there was no relaxation of the strictness which required exclusive British ownership. No British ship can be registered which is not entirely owned by British subjects. Under the British statutes property in ships can be mortgaged like other property, but such mortgages must be recorded in order to be valid, and this gives the government a perfect guarantee against concealed claims or fraudulent ownership. On the point of ownership our own statutes should continue to be equally strict; but it would be wise to imitate the British statute in making the place where ships were built of no importance in determining their title to registration and to the protection of the national flag. We commend this great subject to the consideration of Congress, and urge decisive action previous to the adjournment.

Welcome Home.

Cardinal McCloskey returned from Europe yesterday by the French line steamer Pélire, and, while there was no formal demonstration on his arrival, a large number of clergymen and friends were on the pier to tender him a heartfelt and earnest welcome. The Cardinal appeared to be in good health, and expressed his satisfaction at being once again among his own people. A public reception will shortly be tendered him, probably at St. Patrick's Cathedral; but outside this contemplated demonstration more people than could be contained in a thousand cathedrals will rejoice at the safe return of one whose many excellent qualities of mind and heart endear him to the entire community.

Secretary Sherman's Letter to Mr. Potter.

No considerate man will think that Mr. Sherman is unduly sensitive to the charge made against him in the preamble to the Potter resolution. That grave charge is not to be classed with the irresponsible aspersions of irresponsible private individuals in the heat of excited partisanship. It has been adopted and indorsed by one branch of the national legislature, and it would destroy the reputation and usefulness of the Secretary of the Treasury if supported by sufficient evidence to secure belief. It is only a just regard for character which impels Mr. Sherman to demand an opportunity to refute the charges. What he asks in his letter to Mr. Potter is perfectly reasonable. He wishes to be represented before the committee by counsel, permitted to cross-examine witnesses and to produce testimony in his own defence. He offers to prove that in the Louisiana parishes (that is, counties) of East Feliciana and West Feliciana such violence and intimidation were practised as justified the Returning Board in throwing out the returns from those parishes. He designates Mr. Shellbarger as his counsel and asks that this gentleman may be permitted to represent him before the committee. We do not see on what ground this reasonable request can be refused. If it should be rejected the Potter committee will stamp itself as organized to convict and condemn instead of to make a candid inquiry into the truth of the alleged frauds.

A Nation's Gratitude.

The proposition to retire General Grant with a general's full pay is one which ought to have received not only the unanimous approval of Congress but the hearty indorsement of the entire nation. Indeed, it would be but a feeble expression of the gratitude due to the great soldier from the American people. The services rendered by Marlborough and Wellington to Great Britain, important as they were, shrink into insignificance beside those performed by Grant for the United States. The English commanders' military genius stood their country in good stead in war, but the victories they won were not essential to the preservation of the constitutional structure of the British government. The American soldier saved the Union and gave the nation greater strength and influence at home and abroad than it possessed before the terrible trial through which it triumphantly passed under his leadership. It has been said that republics are ungrateful, and perhaps it is fortunate that their ideas of gratitude do not extend far enough to saddle the country with gifts and pension lists that pass down to posterity and become a perpetual burden on future generations. But the proposition to bestow the full pay of a general for life on a soldier like Grant was one so just and moderate that no voice in Congress or out of Congress ought to have been raised against it. It was defeated by the democratic Senators, and like many of their recent proceedings in Congress their action in the matter is calculated to deprive their party of the confidence of the country.

Official Charity.

One of the "institutions" in which the city is supposed to care for the wretched and helpless portions of the population is an idiot asylum, and it was shown in yesterday's HERALD how the municipal benevolence is exercised at that horrible place. Idiot children are not objects likely to excite a very extensive sympathy in the community, but the treatment that pauper dependents are entitled to receive is a subject that should be quite apart from any sentiments of repugnance toward the objects on which charity is bestowed. Any more shocking thing than the recital of the way in which disease is systematically cultivated in the asylum, or in which the wretched children are actually done to death by deficiency of food, it is not possible to imagine. But the facts of this case cannot astonish any one who has followed

the accounts we have from time to time given of the administration of the Department of Charities and Correction. It is of all departments of our city government the one most filled with scandalous incompetency and atrocious abuses.

Indicting the Board of Health Nuisances.

The Grand Jury have displayed praiseworthy energy in acting on Recorder Hackett's charge in relation to the nuisances created by fat rendering and other offensive establishments in the city. A large batch of indictments was brought into Court yesterday afternoon and bench warrants were issued against the implicated parties. It is alleged that the indictment of the Board of Health was delayed or postponed on some account, but certainly the work of the Grand Jury will not be complete or impartial without it. We publish to-day the statements of members of the Health Department, one of whom complains that many people regard the Board and its employees as dishonest, and in his own words, "think we are little better than thieves." Why this official should suppose the public to have any such erroneous impression, or if his supposition be correct, why the public should have formed so unjust an estimate of the Health Department, we are at a loss to conceive. But that the health officials have shamefully neglected their duty and suffered the laws to be violated can scarcely be questioned. Indeed, the present action of the Board, incited by the terror of an indictment under Recorder Hackett's admirable charge, is a proof that its previous conduct was open to the censure it received.

It is pretended that "permits" granted by the Board of Health are a mere matter of form and give no privileges to the persons who receive them; that if the businesses conducted under such permits create nuisances the proprietors are amenable to the law. But if it is necessary to obtain a permit before certain offensive businesses are commenced the withholding of the permit would be the most effectual preventive of the nuisance. The Board of Health has been grossly indifferent to the observance of the laws and to the protection of the public health, and no special pleading can wipe out the fact. If the department had been as active and vigilant before the Recorder's charges since there would have been no cause for complaint and no talk of indictment. The fact that twenty-nine indictments are brought in in one batch against businesses that are nuisances is alone a proof of the negligence or corruption of the authorities whose duty it is to prevent the existence of such nuisances. Why, then, should the officials, who are more culpable than the nuisance breeders, escape indictment? If the present Grand Jury should fail to indict the principal offenders the spasmodic activity of the Board of Health will soon die out and the nuisances will be renewed and continue until they receive another check such as has been now administered to them by the Recorder.

Prompt Action Desirable.

The New York city funded bill has not yet received Governor Robinson's signature. The new constitutional provision requiring all bills left in the hands of the Executive to be acted on within thirty days after the final adjournment of the Legislature entails much work upon the Governor, and this is, no doubt, the reason of the delay. But it is very desirable that this bill should receive prompt approval. Its main features have already been indorsed by Governor Robinson in his veto of the original bill, and it was drawn to meet the objections he raised to the former measure. It was submitted to him before its introduction in the Legislature, and he expressed his satisfaction with its provisions. This does not, of course, render it any less necessary that he should now give the bill a careful and close examination as it reaches him after its passage; but as its main objects are understood and approved by him he need not take long to satisfy himself that its meaning is clear, and that nothing objectionable has been allowed to creep in. A prompt approval of the bill by the Governor, whose watchfulness over the city's interests is well known, will materially benefit the city's credit by inspiring confidence in the new financial policy inaugurated by the proposed law. For this reason it is to be hoped that the bill will receive early attention, and not be pushed aside while insignificant local measures are being examined and acted upon.

Stereotyped Infelix.

A sneeze is beyond human control and may sometimes come at an inopportune moment, as the young man discovered who, having made a practice of replenishing his exchequer from the poor box at St. Cecilia's Church, on Second avenue, was at last betrayed by a sneeze. The untimely irritation of the inner membrane of the nose while he was concealed in the organ of the church led to a search and the discovery of the long sought peculator. A sneeze is occasionally a great relief, no doubt, yet it would sometimes be deplorably out of place. For instance, it would scarcely do for a gentleman to sneeze at the moment of a declaration of love, or for a lady either, for that matter. The best Juliet ever on the stage could scarcely stand the test of a sneeze in the balcony scene, although the cold air might make it natural enough. In the State Assembly once some rogues put a quantity of snuff on the great heater by which the chamber is warmed. A pompous member had just risen to a question of privilege on an attack made upon him in a New York paper, and had opened with a flood of bombastic eloquence when the fumes affected him and he sneezed. There was a general laugh. The member looked indignantly around and resumed, only to be interrupted by a second sneeze, then a third, until the whole Assembly joined him in a sneezing chorus and the Speaker sneezingly adjourned the session. A sneeze is therefore sometimes out of place; yet it would be an excellent thing if some arrangement of nature could be made to force a sneeze involuntarily from burglars and stolen orators whenever they exercise their objectionable talents on innocent people.

An Elevated Railroad Accident.

The accident that happened on the Bowery yesterday through the falling of one of the iron girders as it was being raised into position on the elevated railway was one of those misfortunes which the greatest care cannot always avert. The chain used for hoisting had been tested and had borne much heavier weights. The breaking of a link, perhaps by a sudden twist in the chain, or it may be, by the jerk occasioned by the falling into its groove of a coil which had overlapped, was the cause of the accident. All that can be done when heavy iron is thus being elevated is to constantly examine the chains and hooks, and there is no reason to suppose that this precaution had been neglected by those in control of the work. The unfortunate occurrence will, however, insure extra watchfulness, and it is to be hoped will lead to a discontinuance of one dangerous practice on the part of the workmen. It is by no means uncommon to see heavy kegs of rivets and boxes of tools standing on the cross braces, sometimes in the centre of the road. It would not take much to tip these over, and their fall in so crowded a thoroughfare, where cars are constantly passing, might be more fatal than yesterday's accident. The workmen should be prohibited from thus imperiling human life. It will also be well if people learn, from the lamentable occurrence of yesterday, the folly of gathering in crowds beneath the heavy posts and girders of the Third avenue road as they are being raised into position. It is not unusual to find a group of twenty or thirty idlers thus amusing themselves, to the peril of their own lives and the embarrassment of the laborers engaged in the work. The police ought to be directed to disperse all such gatherings.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Beauregard will leave Louisiana. Girl Hamilton is a short little thing, as lively as a drumstick and dignified. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Allen C. Beach is at Buffalo, the guest of Senator R. V. Pierce. Schuyler Colfax will go to San Francisco in June, and Henry Ward Beecher will go in August. Colonel J. G. Fair, one of the three remaining members of the great Bonanza firm, is in ill health. Washington Territory Indians know where cod swim, but they refuse to tell where the banks are. The President will be in Washington to-day for Baltimore en route to Hampton, Va., to attend the commencement exercises of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural schools. He will take the 5:30 P. M. train so as to take the night boat for Fort Monroe. Mr. Thomas Russell, late United States Minister to the Republic of Venezuela, whence he has just returned, arrived at Boston yesterday morning, and intended to leave for Washington in the afternoon, to report the result of his mission to the government. Plato's undergraduates never visited his house like a barber's pole or drove a cow into his hallway, after the manner of our college youth. Every morning early you could see them in the garden with a copy of the Iliad in one hand while they picked potato bugs with the other. The Backloggers of Padua says that a printer of that city will send to the French Exhibition an edition of the "Divina Commedia" bound in red velvet, which is but a little longer than a child's rattle, and which might be worn as a charm on a watch chain. The verses of the immortal Alighieri are reproduced in characters about as large as grains of sand.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"HUMPTY DUMPTY'S DREAM."

An amusing trick pantomime called "Humpty Dumpty's Dream," which has been for some time in preparation, was produced last night at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The pantomime proper was preceded by a prologue or introduction based on Charles Dickens' Christmas carol, "The Mice." The revival of the famous old pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty," with whose name that of poor George L. Fox is associated and will be long remembered, brought to the minds of many who witnessed the piece under its new name of "Humpty Dumpty's Dream" many memories of the dead and gone clown, Fox's career as a pantomimist commenced where the famous French brothers Antoine, Gabriel and Francois Hayes ended, and in a theatre close by the one in which they had degenerated thousands of New Yorkers. In Niblo's Garden the Hayes produced, with fine scenic effects for bygone days, the pantomimes of "The Magic Pen," "The Red Glove" and "The Schoolmaster," and a number of popular and successful pieces. The revival of their successes had scarcely lasted when Fox, an American low comedian, gave his famous "Humpty Dumpty" as the title of the piece which he had produced at the same theatre. His success was phenomenal. "Humpty Dumpty" held the stage for a long period, underwent many changes, and was always sure to meet with favor wherever it was produced during Fox's lifetime. The new Humpty Dumpty, Mr. Robert Fraser, who appeared last night, was for a long time associated with Fox, and is better acquainted than any other actor on the stage with all Fox's stage business and peculiarities. While Mr. Fraser does not absolutely follow the original Humpty in all his stage tricks and comic business he still gives a sufficient coloring to his acting as an intelligent manner to show plainly the school in which he was trained and the model from which he has copied. Mr. J. C. Franklin, an actor not unknown to the New York stage, played the good toll for the clown as Old Joe Two and Pantaloon. Mr. J. W. Sandford was an agile and acceptable Harlequin, and the Countess of Mille, Miss, who usually impersonates the Queen of Hearts, was very effective in her part. For a first night's performance, and especially the first night of a new piece, every thing worked fairly. After a few repetitions all the slight hitchings which at present tend to mar the smooth working of the piece will doubtless disappear. The pantomime property of "Humpty Dumpty's Dream" is full of amusing situations, laughable tricks and comic business, but the introduction of prologues is a mistake and was poorly received. There was a good house to witness the first production last night, and the applause which rewarded the efforts of the actors proved that it met with a popular verdict in its favor.

STEINWAY HALL—GAILIMBERTI.

The farewell concert of Mlle. Gailimberti was given last night at Steinway Hall. She was aided by several well known artists, among whom were Miss Leno, Mrs. J. F. Jere, Mr. Alfred Wilcox, Mrs. James Horton and Mr. Boutwell, the well known cornetist. The honors of the evening were naturally taken up by the benefice, whose bravura style of singing is so familiar to the music loving public. Mlle. Gailimberti possesses a rich contralto voice, which, if added to English speaking ability, would be wonderfully effective in her musical work. As it is her singing songs always makes a sensation, and she never has reason to complain of a cold reception. Mr. Bent performed several handsome solos on the cornet, to which instrument a new attack must have been made by Mlle. Gailimberti, who sang a song, which is likely to introduce new ideas in orchestral and solo work. Mlle. Gailimberti, Mlle. Wilcox and Mlle. Horton were the success of the evening.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Miss Julia Fenderson and Mr. B. C. Bent, the cornetist, assisted by other artists, will give a concert at Morrisania this evening. Mrs. Gailimberti's lecture at Chickering Hall this evening on the subject of "Characteristics of the Human Voice," on the very title to be attractive. Mr. Frank Glider, the pianist, takes a benefit to-morrow evening at the Cooper Institute. An excellent programme has been arranged for the occasion. The academy of St. Lawrence Church will give an interesting entertainment at Parepa Hall to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock. It is expected that Cardinal McCloskey, as well as Rev. Father Trainor, pastor of the church, and others will attend. The concert in aid of the fund to equip the Franklin Arctic search party takes place at Steinway Hall to-night and bids fair to be one of the finest entertainments of the season. There will undoubtedly be a very large attendance, including the most prominent members of the American Geographical Society, who take a deep interest in the objects of the expedition. The list of artists who will take part embraces the most eminent musicians in the city.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

THE CZAR AND THE TREATY.

Kars Must Be Retained—Bulgaria To Be Left to the Congress.

ENGLISH DISTRUST OF RUSSIA.

Feeling on the Russian Cruiser Question in England.

THE SEPOY DEBATE.

Turkish Ministers Dismissed Because of the Late Riots.

GILMORE'S BAND IN LONDON.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 22, 1878.

The correspondent of the HERALD at St. Petersburg telegraphs as follows:—

"It has transpired that the Czar insists on the possession of Kars and Ardahan, but is willing to renounce Batoum. This is the utmost limit of the concessions he is prepared to make in Asia."

BULGARIA LEFT TO THE CONGRESS.

"With regard to the limits of Bulgaria he is perfectly satisfied to leave the decision to the Congress. Prince Gortschakoff regards the meeting of the latter body as certain to take place about the middle of June."

THE CONGRESS AND THE BRITISH FLEET.

The Standard announces that it is now more than probable that the Congress will meet during the first fortnight of June. Also, that, owing to the unsettled state of public affairs in Constantinople, the English fleet will probably move to the Princes' Islands.

SUSPICION OF RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

The reaction from the optimistic views of last week is stimulated by the facts which are gradually becoming known concerning the Russian movements before Constantinople. Though these are stated to have been for sanitary reasons, they came near precipitating a collision.

ALMOST A COLLISION.

The Russian line at one time was pushed so near the Turkish works that the latter were manned and ammunition was served out, and General Valentin Baker sent an aide-de-camp to notify the Russian commander that he would fire on him if he did not withdraw.

SECURING THE TURKISH POSITIONS.

The effect has been to direct the attention of the Turks to the comparatively weak state of that portion of their line which covers the Black Sea entrance to the Bosphorus, which the Russians naturally desire to secure in case of hostilities. The Turks are, therefore, taking precautions in that direction.

PACIFIC NEWS.

Pacific news comes this morning from St. Petersburg, Berlin and Paris.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF HOPEFUL.

The Standard's Berlin despatch says Count Schouvaloff expressed to Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador, hope that the negotiations between England and Russia would lead to a peaceful arrangement.

A DOUTFUL SOURCE.

The Times' Vienna correspondent, however, says in order to appreciate the exact value of the announcement of the speedy meeting of the Congress it must be mentioned that it emanates from financial sources. As for political and diplomatic circles they are more silent and reserved than ever.

WHAT CAN THE CONGRESS DO?

The Vienna despatch of the Daily Telegraph says the possibility of a Congress seems to be generally admitted, although few have confidence in its result. Count Andrassy no longer has implicit faith in that mode of settlement.

INTRACTABLE TURKISH INSURGENTS.

According to Pera advices the Turkish delegates sent to pacify the insurgents have completely failed. Their return proves that the insurrection must take its course.

RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Sir John Holker, Attorney General, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Goutley (liberal), member for Sunderland, said that he had heard of the ships purchased by persons said to act on behalf of Russia, but there is no reason to suppose that the ships will be employed in the event of war as privateers in contravention of the Paris declaration.

CONFERENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

There is no reason to believe that the United States will depart from observance of the three rules of the Washington Treaty. There is no necessity for discussing the responsibility resting on the governments of Russia and the United States, since there is no reason to suppose that they would violate their respective engagements.

THE SEPOY DEBATE RESUMED.

The debate in the House of Commons was continued last night, the members, as before, confining themselves to discussion of the legal and constitutional aspect of the question. Mr. Fawcett was followed by the Attorney General.

GLADSTONE'S CRITICISM.

Mr. Gladstone, who spoke over an hour, hoped a division would be persisted in, no matter how small the minority. He repelled the charge that Lord Harrington's motion evaded a declaration of policy. If the government pursued European objects in concert with Europe, not by a policy of isolation, and allowed Europe to determine the method, it would go into the Conference pursuing diplomatic aims by diplomatic means, refraining from a warfare menace until a cause for war appeared. That would be the policy many liberals recommended.

SPEECH FOR AND AGAINST.

Sir George Balfour, Sir George Campbell and Mr. Newdegate (conservative) spoke in favor of Lord Harrington's resolution, and Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Grantham and others against it.

UNINTERESTED MEMBERS.

The debate nearly collapsed. No one rising to speak after Mr. Gladstone finished, the Speaker began putting the motion, but just at the critical moment Sir George Balfour arose and the House dwindled down to nine members before he finished and to six while Sir George Campbell was speaking.

ANNOUNCED TO THURSDAY.

The debate was adjourned to Thursday, when Mr. Cross will be the first speaker. The House filed up somewhat during Mr. Gladstone's speech, but at other times the attendance was scanty.

DECLINES TO SEE THE PEACE MEN.

The Press Association understands that, reply